

PRINCIPLES AND BENEFITS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

It Minimizes "Strikes and Strife to the Lowest Possible Point" and "Was Never Intended to Create Class Conflict or Class Consciousness," A. F. of L. President Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The National Labor Relations Act asserts that the policy of the United States is to encourage "the practice and procedure of collective bargaining."

Despite this declaration in our Federal law, there are still reactionary employers who continue to hold up collective bargaining as a menace to society and who advocate restrictions on trade union organization. The fallacious basis of this type of propaganda was exposed by the President of the American Federation of Labor in an address on the "Economic and Social Objectives of Labor" delivered before the Boston Chamber of Commerce last Jan-

By WILLIAM GREEN

"It seems most appropriate for me to deal, on this occasion, with a subject which many people are thinking and talking about relating to the status and growth of organized labor.

"There are more organized labor and collective bargaining are commanding the attention and consideration of all classes of people. So far as our own Nation is concerned it is its most universal problem. I refer to the question of the organizational status of trade unionism and trade union responsibility.

"Professor Felix Frankfurter, an outstanding educator whom I regard as a great philosopher, economist, and recognized legal authority, made the most significant statement a short time ago which directly bears upon this question. He declared:

"Maintenance of our democratic society and the promotion of the good life for the body of our people are indissolubly linked with a united, responsible, disciplined, and generously inspired organization of wage earners."

This point of view so convincingly expressed by Professor Frankfurter

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE IS WON

"Collective bargaining is the logical outcome of organization. We must first have organization before we can have collective bargaining.

"The fight for the recognition of the principle of organization and col-

"Working men and women who possessed a consciousness of their right to organize fought unceasingly and uncompromisingly for the public recognition of that right. It was realized when that principle was admitted in

WORKERS MUST BE FREE

"Employers of labor should now adjust themselves to this new legal and economic policy. Working men and women must be free and should be accorded the right to enjoy the economic and organizational freedom they have won. It is the duty of the government to order which provided for an individual relationship between employer and employee to that of a new partnership between individuals, free from the influence of the state."

to own, control and manage property in a capitalist country.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DECREASES WARFARE

The introduction of collective bargaining eliminates one of the principal causes of industrial warfare. It settles the question of union recognition as well as the longed and desired of working people to openly organize into trade

REASONING SUBSTITUTED FOR FORCE

"All can make a contribution toward the development of a better human relationship in industry, cooperation between employer and employee and the

REASONING SUBSTITUTED FOR FORCE

"All can make a contribution toward the development of a better human relationship between individuals, between employer and employee and the promotion of industrial peace if all individuals in the community yield to the inevitable and conforming to both the spirit and letter of the law of the land, and, in something more than

The mere question of collective bargaining. It means the substitution of responsibility for irresponsibility, self-discipline for non-restraint, a sense of obligation for indifference and the conference room for the strike field.

stituted for force and domination in the solution of economic, industrial and social problems which grow out of the relationship existing between employer and employee.

RIGHT TO STRIKE IS FUNDAMENTAL

Through the pursuit of such a policy industrial strife and strikes can be minimized to a minimum. Strikes will never be eliminated entirely in democratically controlled nations where people are both economically and politically free, and rights of labor are protected. Mutual protection and advancement is as fundamental as is the right

**EVERY A. F. OF L. MEMBER IS URGED
TO BUY TWO CANS OF PEACHES WEEKLY**

Secretary Vandeleur of California State Federation of Labor Says

mean a cut of \$5,000,000 in growers' receipts alone.

"Such a cut in revenue to the grow-

Surplus Held Over From Last Year Menaces Welfare of Field and Cannery Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—An appeal to all members of organized labor to aid

There is now a surplus of approximately 5,000,000 cases of canned peaches carried over from last year.

"Unless this surplus pack is moved, it will be quickly before the peach canning season starts, the canners say they will pack only about half of this year's peach crop in California.

The average yearly return to California peach growers is estimated at \$10,600,000. If only half of the crop is purchased for canning purposes, it will

The crisis actually reaches in many other States, and we are sincerely appealing for aid," Vandenberg said.

**ANDREW FURUSETH VISITS
IS F O I HEADQUARTERS**

**PHILADELPHIA UNEMPLOYED
PAID \$1,200,000 A MONTH**

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLWNS)—The extent to which unemployment insurance aids the jobless to cushion the periods of involuntary idleness is revealed in the fact that under the Pennsylvania unemployment compensation

draw Purushoth was a recent and interested visitor at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor here. It was not the "Old Viking" who was president of the International Seamen's Union of America for many years until his death last January 22, but his nephew, who is a student at Washington where his illustrious namesake carried on Seamen's legislation.

work for many years. Twenty-three years of age, Mr. Furusheth is specializing in the study of science. He speaks excellent English and is nearly as tall as his uncle. Shortly after his visit to Washington he departed for Norway on the ship that brought him to America.

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